

The Florence Tribune.

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FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1898.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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Corner 9th and Bailey streets,
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Newly Furnished and Relit.
Will be run

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Table supplied with the best
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Elegantly Furnished Rooms

AND ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS.

Bar Constantly Supplied With
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Leading business and family hotel in Ari-
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LIQUORS
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Choiceest Beef, Pork and Mutton
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CIVIL AND CONTRACTING ENGINEER

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dress, Florence, Arizona.

NOTICE.—Any information regarding the
Casa Grande valley will be cheerfully fur-
nished by Chas. D. Reppy, Immigration Com-
missioner for Pinal county, Florence, Ariz.

THAT ALLIANCE.

The Greatness of America Manifesting
Itself to the Powers.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Sun prints
the following significant dispatch
from H. R. Chamberlain, its London
correspondent:

"The moment is at hand when the
American government and American
people must decide the destinies of
Christendom for at least a generation
to come. It is absolutely imperative
that the attention of the United States
should be turned from the daily events
of the Spanish-American war of the
vastly greater issues which involve the
future political history of the entire
world.

"I have repeatedly urged the readers
of these dispatches, in the past few
weeks, the importance of the great
crisis in the affairs of mankind of
which the present war is only a single
feature. It will, I think, be a surprise
to demonstrate this importance if I men-
tion a single fact, knowledge of which
has been confined until now to diplo-
matic circles. It is this:

"Had it not been for the sharp veto
of the British government, the United
States would have been confronted
several days ago, with the difficult
problem whether to withdraw Dewey
ignominiously from the Philippines or
fight combined Europe. I make this
statement on the authority of two
prominent members of the Salisbury
cabinet and its accuracy is beyond
question. Moreover, it falls far short
of conveying an adequate idea of the
manifest peril, plots and counter-
plots which the situation contains.

"Some of these dangers were indi-
cated in Mr. Chamberlain's remarkable
speech, which is the most pessimistic
and alarming utterance from a mem-
ber of the British ministry in this gen-
eration. His open charge of bad faith
against Russia amounted to a chal-
lenge. He spoke, of course, from a
strictly British standpoint when he
advocated abandoning the traditional
policy against alliances.

"The whole object and aim of Mr.
Chamberlain's speech were to advo-
cate an alliance with the United States,
and there is no doubt that he won the
heartiest approval of his hearers. There
is no doubt, also, that it is be-
cause the British government is ear-
nestly desirous of the consummation
of such an alliance that the fact is now
permitted to be known that Great
Britain alone has averted the
active interference of continental Eu-
rope in the present campaign between
Spain and America. The most super-
ficial observer now understands that it
was only the fact that the United
States and Great Britain would be
driven into an alliance which pre-
vented unfriendly sentiments of the
continental powers from finding an ex-
pression ere this. It is doubtful if even
this fear will avail till the end of the
war.

"The shock of surprise caused by
Chamberlain's announcement of the
radical change in British policy, a
change which marks a new epoch in
political history, has for the moment
silenced public comment both in En-
gland and on the continent. When the
full significance of his momentous
words is realized in Great Britain and
Europe, the world will talk of nothing
else. The plans of the nations will be
revised. Vast schemes of ambition and
aggrandizement will be abandoned or
modified. The policy of every em-
peror and every cabinet in Europe will
be suspended to await the response
which America may make to the British
overtures.

"Hence it is no exaggeration to say
that the political destinies of the old
world as well as the new rest at the
present moment in American hands.

"It is premature, perhaps, to discuss
to-day the details and nature of the al-
liance which Great Britain desires to
make with the United States. The
chief point which it is desired to de-
termine at this juncture is whether the
public sentiment of America will sanc-
tion any alliance. If it will, I do not
go too far in saying that the terms can
be arranged either now or at some
more suitable moment in the near fu-
ture.

"The British cabinet has definitely
and unanimously committed itself, in
principle, to an Anglo-American al-
liance if it can be made upon terms
honorable and advantageous to both
countries. The British government
having committed itself to this radi-
cal new departure, has no disposition
to drive a sharp bargain. It is prob-
ably quite willing that the United
States should determine the scope of
the proposed partnership, the general
desire being to make it as close and in-
timate as possible.

"There is little doubt that Great
Britain will be glad to enter a full of-
fensive and defensive alliance. On the
other hand, if America preferred, she
would negotiate a partial or contin-

gent alliance for special purposes of
defense and mutual interests.

"The point which Great Britain
would probably urge with the great-
est emphasis upon America would be
that she speedily equip herself as a
first class naval power.

"The proposition to send a demand
to Washington to limit the campaign
to the West Indies, and to enforce the
demand with the combined fleets, came
to the British government from three
powers. I speak on the highest au-
thority when I say that it was rejected
by the unanimous voice of the British
cabinet. Moreover, I violate no con-
fidence in saying that the ministry was
equally unanimous in favor of grant-
ing the United States the fullest British
support in resisting any interfer-
ence from neutral powers."

A Mystery Regarding the Death of Leon Conyers.

[From the Tombstone Prospector.]
Yesterday some suspicious circum-
stances developing as to the death of
Leon Conyers, the authorities decided
upon an investigation and accordingly
a post mortem examination was held
on the body of the deceased by Dr.
Gordon who made examination and
reported that the bullet plainly showed
that it had entered the back and its
exit was between the 5th and 6th rib
in the chest. The arrest of the only
two persons at the ranch at the time
of the death—Mrs. Conyers, wife of
deceased, and Telesphero, Escudero a
Mexican employed at the ranch, fol-
lowed, both being brought in to-day,
which created considerable excitement,
the theory that a murder had been
committed being freely indulged in.

Dr. Gordon assured a Prospector re-
porter of indisputable evidence from
the examination that the course of the
bullet was from the back. The Mexi-
can was interviewed in jail. He stated
he was out in the corral at the time the
shot was fired and professed to know
nothing of the affair. Mrs. Conyers
willingly answered all questions
put by the reporter. She stated she
was grinding coffee when the fatal
shot was fired and rushed to the room.
Conyers lived about 10 minutes, and
although she asked how it happened,
in his anguish and pain did not answer.
No one was on the premises to her
knowledge except the Mexican and he
was at the corral. Did not know of any
enemies of deceased, and believes his
death was due to accident.

The authorities claim suspicious
evidence which justify them in belief
murder was committed. Examination
is set for Monday and bail placed at
\$20,000 for each of the arrested parties.

A Big Cruiser in Action.

[Richard Harding Davis, in the London
Times.]

While I was on board the New York
the big guns were twice brought into
service—once at the bombardment of
the batteries at Matanzas and again
when they were trained on some
impudent cavalrymen who had fired on
the ship from the shore. Why they
did so, unless they had heard that a
Dutch cavalryman had once captured a
fleet of warships, it is impossible to
say. The first of these bombardments
was chiefly important because it was
the first; the second was of no im-
portance at all.

The quarter of an hour during which
the fight lasted at Matanzas was of in-
terest in giving some knowledge of how
a warship in action acts upon itself.
With land forces the effect of their fire
upon the enemy is the only thought;
on the sea, in one of these new inven-
tions of warfare, the effect of the bat-
teries on the ship herself is an added
consideration. To the civilian the
effect was not so tremendous as he had
expected. He had been told to stick
cotton in his ears, to stand on his toes
and keep his mouth open, a somewhat
difficult and ridiculous attitude in
which to meet death. As it happened,
the call to quarters came so unex-
pectedly that there was no time to
find any cotton, and as it turned out,
there was no necessity to stand on
one's toes.

The concussion of the 8-inch guns
shook and lifted one as sharply as
though an earthquake had passed
beneath, and the reports were trying
to both the nerves and the ear drums.
A camera I had placed on the deck of
the superstructure just back of the
forward turret was burst open, but
not damaged so badly that it could
not later photograph the jets of
smoke from the same guns. Glass was
broken and Venetian blinds in the
chart room were ripped out of their
sockets, but that was all the damage
the ship sustained. To the crew the
bombardment was only gun practice,
and a quarter of an hour after the
order to cease firing had been given I
found half of them stretched out and
sleeping peacefully on the lower decks,
or playing cribbage with anxious and
undivided interest.

"JUST LIKE MINE."

Why a Cattleman Won't Go to War.

Stockmen who intend shouldering
the old musket in the event of war
should beware of the friend who stays
at home and agrees to brand his year-
lings just the same as he does his own.
The Beeville (Texas) Bee interviewed
an old stockman the other day and this
is the way he puts it: "The fellow
that talks most of war is not always
the man who goes to the front. When
the question of secession was agitated
I was comparatively young and didn't
have any more wisdom than young
men of my age usually packed around
with them. There were some very
rantanerous secessionists among my
acquaintances, and I absorbed a good
deal of the war spirit from them.
When the time came to enlist they per-
suaded me to go. When I mentioned
my business interests they said they
would brand my calves every year just
the same as theirs. I went to the war;
they kept their promises. When I got
back they had branded all my calves
just the same as theirs. I couldn't tell
which was mine and which was theirs,
so I concluded I didn't have any calves
at all. You younger men can go to
war if you wish, but I've had enough.
I'll stay at home and brand your
calves 'just the same as mine.'"

Copper Property Immensely Profitable.

Present owners of copper mines, pro-
ducing or giving promise of profitable
development, can view the war and in-
dustrial situation with complacency,
says the Mining and Scientific Press.
Next to reliable war news nothing is in
more active present demand than cop-
per. As with gold and other metals,
this west half of America is of prime
importance to the nation in this re-
gard.

A New York broker says: "During
the past three years no shares of any
kind of enterprise have shown the re-
markable and steady increase in val-
ues that the copper shares have. Dur-
ing the past year and a half, eight of
the leading copper stocks have in-
creased in value over fifty million dol-
lars and they have increased over twenty
million dollars during the past six
months. The total par value of their
capitalization is only \$10,000,000. The
Rothschilds and other big capitalists of
Europe have agents exploring the en-
tire continent for copper properties,
and a large number of English bank-
ers and operators have their American
correspondents looking up copper
mines or large blocks of stocks in such
properties for investment purposes. The
ownership of all the American copper
mines is in the hands of a very few
people, and less than 100 American
copper mine owners control the world's
market for copper. The demand for
the metal is greater than the supply,
the total visible stock on hand was
never so low as now, and would be ex-
hausted entirely in two or three months
if the supply was stopped in any
way."

A Chance for the Medicine Man.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

Let us hope that Commodore Dewey
will withhold his consent absolutely
from the use of his portrait for adver-
tising patent medicines. He hails from
Vermont, as we have all recently
learned, and Vermont of course is
proud of him. But she is sensitive
about the use of her great men's pic-
tures by advertisers. The portrait of
her Governor, Josiah Grant, has lately
figured in the newspapers in connection
with a patent medicine, and there is
reason to believe (as lately set forth in
the Evening Post) that Vermont has
not liked it. Of course it would be
worth a good deal to a patent-medicine
man to print Commodore Dewey's por-
trait with the statement, "I took your
pills at Manila," or, "Admiral Montijo
was much helped by the use of your
nervine remedy after our fight." But
that would not do. Vermont would
not like it.

Vermont, by-the-way, is cutting a
considerable figure in this war. If
one man contributed more than any
other to bring it on, it was her Senator
Proctor, who went to Cuba and made a
report. At this writing the man who
has struck the hardest blow in it is her
Commodore Dewey.

Dr. A. C. Wright, who has been the
physician and surgeon at the Minas
Prietas mines in Sonora for several
years, has returned to Arizona to re-
main permanently, and accompanied
by his wife will locate at Mammoth,
Pinal county.—[Tucson Star.]

It is said the island of Luzon, of
which Manila is the capital, is im-
mensely rich in copper, coal and iron.

Royal makes the food pure,
wholesome and delicious.



THE APACHES PEACEABLE.

Lieutenant Rice, Acting Indian Agent, De-
nies Idle Rumors.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, May 15, 1898.

EDITORS SILVER BELT: In reply to
your letter of the 14th inst., I have to
state that there is absolutely no
ground for the absurd rumors recently
published in the newspapers regarding
an outbreak on the part of these In-
dians. I think that the Indians on this
reservation have never been more quiet
and contented than they are at the
present time, nor less inclined toward
unlawful acts.

The statement that they are joining
forces with the Papagos and Yaquis is
without foundation and absurd; they
have no intercourse or communication
with those tribes and never have had.
I think the people of Arizona have
nothing to fear from the Apaches.

Very respectfully yours,
SLEDGWICK RICE,

First Lt. 7th Cav., Act'g Ag't.

A Bad Boy.

[From the News-Letter.]

A San Francisco school "marm" at a
public recital, in expatiating upon the
danger of contagion and contagious
diseases, was interrupted by a little
boy who paralyzed the teacher and
convulsed the audience by rising in his
seat and saying:

"Miss, there is a contagious disease
at our house!"

"Why, what do you mean, Sammy?"
quoth the teacher.

"Well," chimed Sammy, "Mrs.
Sanborn in our flat had a baby last
night."

"But that ain't contagious," blush-
ingly the teacher said.

"Yes it is, mam, as Miss Densmore
had one two nights ago."

That settled it. The audience
roared and the teacher dismissed the
gathering.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, is deter-
mined that his son shall not go to war
as an officer. If the boy goes at all, it
will be as a private. The son, who is
20 years old, was appointed lieutenant-
colonel of Nebraska volunteers and has
been commissioned for active duty. The
Senator telegraphed the boy to
resign, and was reluctantly obeyed. He
may now enlist as a private in the
ranks. Senator Allen says he cannot
and is not willing that his son be given
preference over other men because of
his political influence. "If the boy
shows himself capable," said the Sen-
ator, "he can advance on merit, but I
will not permit him to go in as an of-
ficer before he proves to the satisfac-
tion of his companions that he is en-
titled to the place."

Mark Smith, our able representative
in Congress, has introduced a bill au-
thorizing the government to issue
\$250,000,000 in greenbacks and coin all
the silver seigniorage lying in the
vaults of the United States Treasury.
This, it is estimated, with the increased
revenue to be raised by the war meas-
ure, will be sufficient to carry on the
war for twelve months at least, with-
out the issuance of interest-bearing
gold bonds. There is at least one man
in Congress who is endeavoring to do
his duty to the people without ham-
pering the administration in a vigor-
ous prosecution of the war.—[Winslow
Mail.]

Iowa has chosen an ex-Confederate
officer to lead her troops to battle—
Gen. James R. Lincoln.

The colored troops are being recog-
nized by the administration.

The Klondyke

baking powder is Schilling's

Best baking powder. It

keeps and does its work

everywhere.